NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1806. [*No.* 2284.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handsome and well-chosen Assortment of fresh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; cassimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; serges and duffils; toilinet; cassimeres; swan-down and Turkey-down for vesting; velvets; English and India checks; India cottons; a handsome assortmeut of furniture chintz and calicoes—some 4-quarter London prints; cotton and silk chambray muslins; silk shawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madrass; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive slate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens; bombazets; duroys; durants; russels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long silk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

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Dec. 7, 1805.

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By an arrival at New-York from Falmouth.—Last London date, November 16, 1805.

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LONDON, NOV. 12, 1805.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 11.

THE Letter (and its enclosure) of which the following are copies, were received at this Office last night, from Captain (now Rear Admiral) Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. Commander of his Majesty's ship the Cæsar, addressed to William Marsden, Esq.

CÆSAR, Nov. 7, 1805.

SIR,

The accompanying Copy of a Letter, addressed to the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, I request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with my apology for the hasty manner in which it is written.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Cæsar, West of Rochefort, 264 miles, Nov. 4, 1805, wind, S. E.

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Being off Ferrol, working to westward, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2d, we observed a frigate in the N. W. making signals; made all sail to join her before night, and followed by the ships named in the margin,* we came up with her at eleven at night; and at the moment she joined us, we saw six large ships near us. Captain Baker informed me he had been chased by the Rochefort squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the Captains of the ships of the line astern to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly; and immediately bore away in the Cæsar, for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to our ships; the Moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line abreast, closely formed; but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the Hero, Courageaux, and Eolus, being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E. N. E. all night, and in the morning observed the Santa Margarita near us; at nine we discovered the enemy of four sail of the line in the N. E. under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast; in the evening we observed three sail astern; and the Phœnix spoke me at night. I found that that active officer, Capt. Baker, had delivered my orders, and I sent him to assist the Santa Margarita, in leading us up to the enemy. At daylight we were near them, and the Santa Margarita had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the Phœnix. A little before noon the French, finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line, bearing on the starboard tack; we did the same, and I communicated my intentions by hailing to the Captains, "that I should attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle; in a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general; the Namur joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her, by signal, to engage the van; at half past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendering till their ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the captains of the ships of the line and the frigates, and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ships companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the Cæsar, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprize, Sir when I found the ships we had taken were not the Rochefort squadron, but from Cadiz. I have the honour to be, &c.

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Hon. WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, *Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

* Cæsar, Hero, Courageaux, and Namur, Bellona, Eolus, Santa Margarita, far to leeward in the South East.

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British Line.—Cæsar, of 80 guns, Hero, of 74 guns, Courageaux, of 74 guns.

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N. B. The Duguay Trouin and Scipion, totally dismasted; the Formidable and Mont Blanc have their foremasts standing.

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Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship the Cæsar, at Falmouth, the 8th inst.

SIR,

Not having the official returns when the Eolus left us, and now having occasion to send in the Santa Margarita to procure pilots to take the French ships into harbour, I transmit you the returns of killed and wounded in the action of the 4th; and also a copy of the Thanks alluded to in my letter, which I request you will communicate to their Lordships. I dare say their Lordships will be surprized that we have lost so few men. I can only account for it from the enemy firing high, and we closing suddenly. I have the honor to be, &c. R. J. STRACHAN.

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(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Cæsar, at Sea, Nov. 6. 1805.

Having returned thanks to Almighty GOD for the victory obtained over the French squadron, the senior captain begs to make his grateful acknowledgments, for the support he has received from the ships of the line and the frigates, and requests the captains will do him the honor to accept his thanks, and communicate to their respective officers and other companies how much he admires their zealous and gallant conduct.

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Copy of a letter from an officer of one of the men of war engaged the 4th inst. in the second glorious defeat of a part of the combined fleet, which escaped from the battle, and subsequent victory, off Trafalgar.

"*At Sea, Nov.* 5.

"MY GOOD FRIEND,

"We have with the gallant and indefatigable Commodore Sir R. Strachan, been seeking out for the Rochefort squadron, and began to despair of ever seeing them at all, though we had intelligence of them several times by neutral vessels we spoke on our cruize. At last, on the morning of the 2d inst. the Phœnix 44, capt. Baker, full of signals, hove in sight, and made a signal of a squadron of 4 French men of war, with an Admiral's flag. We saw them to leeward, and chased for some hours, but lost them all in a heavy fog, then Cape Ortegal bearing N. E. 50 leagues; but at 8, A. M. the 4th instant we saw them again, and formed a line of battle with the Cæsar 84, Commodore Sir R. Strachan, Bart. Hero 74, Hon. Capt. Gardner; Courageaux 74, Capt. Lee; Phœnix, Santa Margarita, and Eolus frigates in company.—The Namur 74, Capt. Halstead joined us almost immediately. At noon the action commenced in its full fury, and in a short time one of the enemy's ships, Le Scipion, tacking by accident, the French Admiral and his three other ships were obliged to do the same, to support their friend thus fortunately nearing the Namur and Revolutionaire which bore up with great rapidity, and gave the frigates in the rear the credit of taking a good share in the action: the Namur soon opened a blazing fire. In about three hours after the commencement of the action, the Formidable 84 struck, and in about twenty minutes after the colours were hauled down of the Mont Blanc 80, Duguay Trouin 74, and Scipion 74. Thus we found ourselves in possession of what we thought the celebrated Rochefort squadron; but found, on boarding, these ships to be four sail of the line under the command of a French Admiral, part of Gravina's 13 sail, which escaped off Trafalgar, in the battle of the 21st of October. Thank God, our loss is trifling, considering the closeness of the action. These ships were perfectly unhurt when with Gravina, and we suppose had very little to do with the above business off Trafalgar.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

Proclamation of the Emperor of Austria, Francis II. Elective Emperor of the Romans, Hereditary Emperor of Austria, &c.

"The Emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms. To his ardent desire of military atchievements—his passion to be recorded in history under the title of a Conqueror—the limits of France already so much enlarged, and defined by sacred treaties still appear too narrow; he wishes to unnite in his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The fairest fruit of exalted civilization, every species of happiness that a nation can enjoy, and which results from peace and concord; every thing which, even by himself, is the Sovereignty of a great civilized people, must be held dear and estimable, is to be destroyed by a War of Conquest; and thus the greater part of Europe is to be compelled to submit to the laws and mandates of France.

"This project announces all that the Emperor of France has performed, threatened or promised—He respects no proposition which reminds him of the regard prescribed by the law of nations to the sacredness of treaties, and of the first obligations which are due towards sovereign and independent States. At the very time that he knew of the mediation of Russia, and of every step which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feelings of my heart, I adopted, for the re-establishment of tranquillity, the security of my States, and the promotion of a general peace; his views were fully disposed, and no choice was left between war, and unarmed, abject submission?

"Under these circumstances, I took hold of that hand which the Emperor of Russia, animated by the noblest feelings in behalf of the cause of justice and independence, stretched forth to support me. Far from attacking the throne of the Emperor of France, and keeping steadily in view the preservation of peace, which we so publicly and sincerely stated to be our only wish, we declared in the presence of all Europe, "That we would, in no event, interfere in the internal concerns of France, nor make any alteration in the new constitution which Germany received after the peace of Luneville." Peace and independence were the only objects which we wished to attain; no ambitious views, no intention, such as that since ascribed to me, of subjugating Bavaria, had any share in our councils. But the Sovereign of France, totally regardless of the general tranquillity, listened not to these overtures. When the

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"*At Sea, Nov.* 5.

"MY GOOD FRIEND,

"We have with the gallant and indefatigable Commodore Sir R. Strachan, been seeking out for the Rochefort squadron, and began to despair of ever seeing them at all, though we had intelligence of them several times by neutral vessels we spoke on our cruize. At last, on the morning of the 2d inst. the Phœnix 44, capt. Baker, full of signals, hove in sight, and made a signal of a squadron of 4 French men of war, with an Admiral's flag. We saw them to leeward, and chased for some hours, but lost them all in a heavy fog, then Cape Ortegal bearing N. E. 50 leagues; but at 8, A. M. the 4th instant we saw them again, and formed a line of battle with the Cæsar 84, Commodore Sir R. Strachan, Bart. Hero 74, Hon. Capt. Gardner; Courageaux 74, Capt. Lee; Phœnix, Santa Margarita, and Eolus frigates in company.—The Namur 74, Capt. Halst[ead] joined us almost immediately. At noon the action commenced in its full fury, and in a short time one of the enemy's ships, Le Scipion, tacking by accident, the French Admiral and his three other ships were obliged to do the same, to support their friend, thus fortunately nearing the Namur and Revolutionaire which bore up with great rapidity, and gave the frigates in the rear the credit of taking a good share in the action: the Namur soon opened a blazing fire. In about three hours after the commencement of the action, the Formidable 84 struck, and in about twenty minutes after the colours were hauled down of the Mont Blanc 80, Duguay Trouin 74, and Scipion 74. Thus we found ourselves in possession of what we thought the celebrated Rochefort squadron; but found, on boarding, these ships to be four sail of the line under the command of a French Admiral, part of Gravina's 13 sail, which escaped off Trafalgar, in the battle of the 21st of October. Thank God, our loss is trifling, considering the closeness of the action. These ships were perfectly unhurt when with Gravina, and we suppose had very little to do with the above business off Trafalgar.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

Proclamation of the Emperor of Austria, Francis II. Elective Emperor of the Romans, Hereditary Emperor of Austria, &c.

"The Emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms. To his ardent desire of military atchievements—his passion to be recorded in history under the title of a Conqueror—the limits of France already so much enlarged, and defined by sacred treaties still appear too narrow; he wishes to unnite in his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The fairest fruit of exalted civilization, every species of happiness that a nation can enjoy, and which results from peace and concord; every thing which, even by himself, is the Sovereignty of a great civilized people, must be held dear and estimable, is to be destroyed by a War of Conquest; and thus the greater part of Europe is to be compelled to submit to the laws and mandates of France.

"This project announces all that the Emperor of France has performed, threatened or promised—He respects no proposition which reminds him of the regard prescribed by the law of nations to the sacredness of treaties, and of the first obligations which are due towards sovereign and independent States. At the very time that he knew of the mediation of Russia, and of every step which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feelings of my heart, I adopted, for the re-establishment of tranquillity, the security of my States, and the promotion of a general peace; his views were fully disposed, and no choice was left between war, and unarmed, abject submission?

"Under these circumstances, I took hold of that hand which the Emperor of Russia, animated by the noblest feelings in behalf of the cause of justice and independence, stretched forth to support me. Far from attacking the throne of the Emperor of France, and keeping steadily in view the preservation of peace, which we so publicly and sincerely stated to be our only wish, we declared in the presence of all Europe, "That we would, in no event, interfere in the internal concerns of France, nor make any alteration in the new constitution which Germany received after the peace of Luneville." Peace and independence were the only objects which we wished to attain; no ambitious views, no intention, such as that since ascribed to me, of subjugating Bavaria, had any share in our councils. But the Sovereign of France, totally regardless of the general tranquillity, listened not to these overtures. Wholly ab-

forbed in himself, and occupied only with the display of his own greatness and omnipotence, he collected all his forces—compelled Holland and the Elector of Baden to join him, whilst his secret ally, the Elector Palatine, false to his sacred promise, voluntarily delivered himself up to him; violated, in the most insulting manner, the neutrality of the King of Prussia, at the very moment that he had given the most solemn promises to respect it; and by these violent proceedings he succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a position on the Danube and the Iller, and finally, in compelling them to surrender, after a brave resistance.

"A Proclamation, no less furious than any to which the dreadful period of the French Revolution gave birth, was issued, in order to animate the French army to the highest pitch of courage. Let the intoxication of success, or the unhallowed and iniquitous spirit of revenge actuate the foe; calm and firm I stand in the midst of twenty-five millions of people, who are dear to my heart and my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I desire their happiness. I have a claim upon their assistance; for whatever they venture for the Throne, they venture for themselves, their own families, their posterity, their own happiness and tranquillity, and for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear to them.

"With fortitude the Austrian Monarchy arose from every storm which menaced it during the preceding centuries. Its intrinsic vigour is still undecayed. There still exists in the breasts of those good and loyal men, for whose prosperity and tranquillity I combat, that ancient patriotic spirit which is ready to make every sacrifice, and to dare every thing to save what must be saved—their throne and their independence, the national honor, and the national prosperity.

"From this spirit of patriotism on the part of my subjects, I expect, with a proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good; but of all things unanimity; and a quick, firm, and courageous co-operation in every measure that shall be ordered, to keep the rapid strides of the enemy off from our frontier, until those numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted Ally, the Emperor of Russia, and other Powers, who have formerly and recently experienced the insults of the Emperor of France, have destined to combat for the liberties of Europe, and for the security of thrones and of nations. Success will not forsake a just cause forever; and the unanimity of the Sovereigns, the proud manly courage, the conscious strength of their people, will soon obliterate the first disasters.—Peace will flourish again; and in my love, my gratitude, and their own prosperity, my faithful subjects will find a compensation for every sacrifice which I am obliged to require for their own preservation.

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Government has determined to send to the Continent the greatest British force that has ever been employed in Germany. The expedition under the command of Gen. Don will be followed by at least 80 000 troops, of which one fifth will be cavalry.

The Duke of York has been actually appointed Commander in Chief of all our forces on the continent, and the Duke of Cambridge is to have the chief command of the cavalry—under the Duke of York, of course.

Nine Thousand troops were expected in the Downs from Scotland, to be joined by others from Ireland.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER, OF JANUARY 6, 1806.

CAPT. GORDON, who arrived here on Saturday in the ship Highland Mary, in 33 days from Bordeaux, has favoured us with the Moniteur and other Paris papers to the 20th November and the Bordeaux papers to the 26th of the same month.

The intelligence which they contain is of the highest importance to the political world, and so astonishing, that it is difficult to believe that we are relating facts.

The event which first attracts our attention, is the rapid advance of the French Grand army to near Vienna. We do not perceive by any of the papers we have received, that the Emperor of the French had *actually* entered Vienna, but he was within a few leagues of that capital, and no enemy to oppose him. In fact he only delayed his entry, in order to adjust some ceremonials, and to make it more solemn and impressive. It will appear incredible that a mighty empire should be overthrown in six weeks, and without one battle in which the ancient valor of the nation was displayed. The public are already in possession of the operations of the French army up to the capitulation of Ulm. Immediately after that event the grand army pressed forward for the capital of the Austrian empire. The resistance which it experienced is detailed in the bulletins of the army, which we shall hereafter notice.—That it could not have been considerable, the rapid advance of the French affords conclusive evidence. The battles which were fought, more resemble a war of skirmishing for posts, than battles which were to determine the fate of a mighty empire.

From the accounts published in the French bulletins, it appears that the meeting and defeating their enemy, were the same. The modern Cæsar, may, in imitation of the antient, say *veni, vedi, vici!* The Austrian cabinet appears no less confounded, than the armies are dismayed. The Emperor of Austria abandoned his capital on the approach of the French, and retired to Bohemia. We cannot in this place resist the insertion of an anecdote of Bonaparte, well known in the diplomatic circles of Paris, and related to us by a gentleman of veracity from France.—Some time last summer, Bonaparte in speaking to the Austrian Minister observed, "Your master wants war, does he? tell him from me, that if he obliges me to go war I will sleep in his bed before Christmas." That he will perform his promise the present details sufficiently prove.

In Italy the French arms have in every instance been attended with success, but the Archduke Charles has contended with Massena like a soldier, and obliged his superior enemy to purchase at some expence the victories which he has gained. It appears to be the determination of the Austrian and Russian Generals to concenter all their forces in Bohemia; the Austrio-Russian army has retreated into that kingdom.

The King of Prussia, notwithstanding all the sanguine hopes entertained of his becoming a member of the confederacy, adheres to his neutrality, or rather continues his partiality for France, and his unconquerable hatred of Austria. Every exertion we may imagine has been made to detach him from his system. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin the 26th of October, where he was received with every mark of distinction suitable to his exalted rank; but the main object of his visit, it does not appear probable, will be accomplished.

Notwithstanding the successes of France, she is raising another most formidable army of 200,000 men, to follow the grand army either to second its operations, or to act as an army of reserve in case of need.

France has concluded a treaty with the King of Naples and two Sicillies, by which it is stipulated, that France will withdraw her troops from the estates of that king, provided he will not permit the forces of the combined powers to pass through his dominions. In her finances, France experiences great embarrassment. In addition to which, the great banking house of Recamier, has suspended its payments.

The English grand expedition had arrived and landed at Cuxhaven, the French appear to treat it with derision, nor from the present aspect of affairs does it appear probable that it will be able to render any important service to the cause of the allies.

In several of the Paris and some of the German journals, a continental peace is supposed to be certain and immediate. It will be observed that the Emperor of the French was to proceed shortly to Munich to hold a general congress for that purpose; it is confidently asserted in some of those journals, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria have made overtures to the Emperor of the French, through the mediation of Prussia.

With England France appears determined to prosecute the war with vigour.—Already has she commenced the formation of another camp at Boulogne, to which place a part of the Imperial guards had actually arrived. Bonaparte, it is said, as he passed to the Rhine, observed, that he would spend his Christmas in Vienna, and his Easter in London: while we admit that he is punctual in his promises, we venture to predict that he will not keep this.

The defeat of the combined fleet was known in France; the Moniteur preserved a sullen silence, while two of the minor journals, ventured to notice the action in these words:

"Authentic letters from Madrid assert in a positive manner, that Admiral Nelson died of the wound he received in the engagement of the 21st October, four English Captains, as well as a great number of officers of every rank, lost their lives in it; it is a *fact now clearly ascertained*, that Admiral Collingwood has not been able to capture a *single ship* of the combined fleet, which were dispersed by the storm. The death of Admiral Nelson alone is an undoubted defeat for the English Navy!"

Except this very veracious account, there is not one word of this memorable combat in the Paris papers. An account had been received at Bordeaux, which, when more at leisure, we will publish for the amusement of our readers; the summary of the loss of the British, according to this account is 5 sunk, 1 blown up and 3 drove on shore. The Prince of Wales of 98 guns, which was not in the action is among those sunk, and Admiral Bickerton, who was not in the action is said to be killed. and the account adds, "this is Admiral Collingwood's statement."

From these circumstances our readers will naturally make some allowance for other accounts. But after a large allowance, there is enough to prove the discomfiture of the allies. In this, and our succeeding papers, we shall present our readers with details of this summary.

The following articles are extracted from Bonaparte's *official Moniteur*, of the 20th of November.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 20, 1805.

The public were yesterday in expectation of receiving the confirmation of the news afloat for some days past, upon the entry of the French into Vienna, which was to have taken place on the 19th Brumaire, (10th November) but the 21st Bulletin, which the Moniteur gives, dated from Molk the same day, making no mention of this desirable event, seems to belie the news. However, if it be observed that on the morning of the 18th, Prince Murat was only ten or twelve leagues from Vienna and that he detached the same day a corps of dragoons towards that city, from whence the Emperor and his court had already departed, it will readily be conceived that, there being no further resistance, the first division of the army may really have entered that capital the 19th, and possibly the Emperor Napoleon himself may have made his entry the same evening that the Bulletin it dated.

In circumstances of such moment, it is not astonishing that public rumours should precede a few days the official reports. It is possible that speedier communications, or fame that gains in its carriage, arrive sooner and are mutilated by the exaggeration of public avidity. For instance, rumour was yesterday so busy as to spread news of peace, the details of which are so very vague and uncertain that no attention can as yet be paid to them. It was added that Lord Harrowby is to stipulate for England in the general treaty. Be this as it may, peace was certainly not the primitive object of the noble Lord's mission. But it is the fate of Mr. Pitt ever to see his projects turn in an extraordinary manner. The denouement of his political drama has the quality required by Aristotle; it is always unforeseen. The expedition that he has so long been meditating is at length sailed, against all expectation. He wished to silence the laughers; but, to avoid one reproach, he exposes himself to receive a greater. The delay attending it was a ridicule; the expedition itself, under such circumstances, is a capital fault, a fresh blunder if its projector be not assured of his means. Mr. Pitt begins to grow distracted; he entangles himself in the nets which his own petty tricks first spread for him; he has lost his senses before he has lost the ministry.

But to return to the affairs of the continent, whatever truth or falsehood there may be in the new rumours in circulation, we can blame nobody for the crediting them. So many wonders are wrought in so short a time, as render every thing credible. It is more natural to suppose that the French will make peace in Vienna, than it was to presume that they would be there forty-five days after their quitting Strasburgh. This War, which may hereafter be called the Six Weeks War, will be more celebrated in history than the Seven Years War, or even Thirty Years War; and, as no other war is more replete with extraordinary events, it is reasonable

forbed in himself, and occupied only with the display of his own greatness and omnipotence, he collected all his forces—compelled Holland and the Elector of Baden to join him, whilst his secret ally, the Elector Palatine, false to his sacred promise, voluntarily delivered himself up to him; violated, in the most insulting manner, the neutrality of the King of Prussia, at the very moment that he had given the most solemn promises to respect it; and by these violent proceedings he succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a position on the Danube and the Iller, and finally, in compelling them to surrender, after a brave resistance.

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CAPT. GORDON, who arrived here on Saturday in the ship Highland Mary, in 33 days from Bordeaux, has favoured us with the Moniteur and other Paris papers to the 20th November and the Bordeaux papers to the 26th of the same month.

The intelligence which they contain is of the highest importance to the political world, and so astonishing, that it is difficult to believe that we are relating facts.

The event which first attracts our attention, is the rapid advance of the French Grand army to near Vienna. We do not perceive by any of the papers we have received, that the Emperor of the French had *actually* entered Vienna, but he was within a few leagues of that capital, and no enemy to oppose him. In fact he only delayed his entry, in order to adjust some ceremonials, and to make it more solemn and impressive. It will appear incredible that a mighty empire should be overthrown in six weeks, and without one battle in which the ancient valor of the nation was displayed. The public are already in possession of the operations of the French army up to the capitulation of Ulm. Immediately after that event the grand army pressed forward for the capital of the Austrian empire. The resistance which it experienced is detailed in the bulletins of the army, which we shall hereafter notice.—That it could not have been considerable, the rapid advance of the French affords conclusive evidence. The battles which were fought, more resembles a war of skirmishing for posts, than battles which were to determine the fate of a mighty empire.

From the accounts published in the French bulletins, it appears that the meeting and defeating their enemy, were the same. The modern Cæsar, may, in imitation of the antient, say *veni, vedi, vici!* The Austrian cabinet appears no less confounded, than the armies are dismayed. The Emperor of Austria abandoned his capital on the approach of the French, and retired to Bohemia. We cannot in this place resist the insertion of an anecdote of Bonaparte, well known in the diplomatic circles of Paris, and related to us by a gentleman of veracity from France.—Some time last summer, Bonaparte in speaking to the Austrian Minister observed, "Your master wants war, does he? tell him from me, that if he obliges me to go war I will sleep in his bed before Christmas." That he will perform his promise the present details sufficiently prove.

In Italy the French arms have in every instance been attended with success, but the Archduke Charles has contended with Massena like a soldier, and obliged his superior enemy to purchase at some expence the victories which he has gained. It appears to be the determination of the Austrian and Russian Generals to concenter all their forces in Bohemia; the Austrio-Russian army has retreated into that kingdom.

The King of Prussia, notwithstanding all the sanguine hopes entertained of his becoming a member of the confederacy, adheres to his neutrality, or rather continues his partiality for France, and his unconquerable hatred of Austria. Every exertion we may imagine has been made to detach him from his system. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin the 26th of October, where he was received with every mark of distinction suitable to his exalted rank; but the main object of his visit, it does not appear probable, will be accomplished.

Notwithstanding the successes of France, she is raising another most formidable army of 200,000 men, to follow the grand army either to second its operations, or to act as an army of reserve in case of need.

France has concluded a treaty with the King of Naples and two Sicillies, by which it is stipulated, that France will withdraw her troops from the estates of that king, provided he will not permit the forces of the combined powers to pass through his dominions. In her finances, France experiences great embarrasment. In addition to which, the great banking house of Recamier, has suspended its payments.

The English grand expedition had arrived and landed at Cuxhaven, the French appear to treat it with derision, nor from the present aspect of affairs does it appear probable that it will be able to render any important service to the cause of the allies.

In several of the Paris and some of the German journals, a continental peace is supposed to be certain and immediate. It will be observed that the Emperor of the French was to proceed shortly to Munich to hold a general congress for that purpose; it is confidently asserted in some of those journals, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, have made overtures to the Emperor of the French, through the mediation of Prussia.

With England France appears determined to prosecute the war with vigour.—Already has she commenced the formation of another camp at Boulogne, to which place a part of the Imperial guards had actually arrived. Bonaparte, it is said, as he passed to the Rhine, observed, that he would spend his Christmas in Vienna, and his Easter in London: while we admit that he is punctual in his promises, we venture to predict that he will not keep this.

The defeat of the combined fleet was known in France; the Moniteur preserved a sullen silence, while two of the minor journals, ventured to notice the action in these words:

"Authentic letters from Madrid assert in a positive manner, that Admiral Nelson died of the wound he received in the engagement of the 21st October, four English Captains, as well as a great number of officers of every rank, lost their lives in it; it is a *fact now clearly ascertained*, that Admiral Collingwood has not been able to capture a *single ship* of the combined fleet, which were dispersed by the storm. The death of Admiral Nelson alone is an undoubted defeat for the English Navy!"

Except this very veracious account, there is not one word of this memorable combat in the Paris papers. An account had been received at Bordeaux, which, when more at leisure, we will publish for the amusement of our readers; the summary of the loss of the British, according to this account is 5 sunk, 1 blown up and 3 drove on shore. The Prince of Wales of 98 guns, which was not in the action is among those sunk, and Admiral Bickerton, who was not in the action is said to be killed, and the account adds, "this is Admiral Collingwood's statement."

From these circumstances our readers will naturally make some allowance for other accounts. But after a large allowance, there is enough to prove the discomfiture of the allies. In this, and our succeeding papers, we shall present our readers with details of this summary.

The following articles are extracted from Bonaparte's *official Moniteur*, of the 20th of November.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 20, 1805.

The public were yesterday in expectation of receiving the confirmation of the news afloat for some days past, upon the entry of the French into Vienna, which was to have taken place on the 19th Brumaire, (10th November) but the 21st Bulletin, which the Moniteur gives, dated from Molk the same day, making no mention of this desirable event, seems to belie the news. However, if it be observed that on the morning of the 18th, Prince Murat was only ten or twelve leagues from Vienna and that he detached the same day a corps of dragoons towards that city, from whence the Emperor and his court had already departed, it will readily be conceived that, there being no further resistance, the first division of the army may really have entered that capital the 19th, and possibly the Emperor Napoleon himself may have made his entry the same evening that the Bulletin it dated.

In circumstances of such moment, it is not astonishing that public rumours should precede a few days the official reports. It is possible that speedier communications, or fame that gains in its carriage, arrive sooner and are mutilated by the exaggeration of public avidity. For instance, rumour was yesterday so busy as to spread news of peace, the details of which are so very vague and uncertain that no attention can as yet be paid to them. It was added that Lord Harrowby is to stipulate for England in the general treaty. Be this as it may, peace was certainly not the primitive object of the noble Lord's mission. But it is the fate of Mr. Pitt ever to see his projects turn in an extraordinary manner. The denouement of his political drama has the quality required by Aristotle; it is always unforeseen. The expedition that he has so long been meditating is at length failed, against all expectation. He wished to silence the laughers; but, to avoid one reproach, he exposes himself to receive a greater. The delay attending it was a ridicule; the expedition itself, under such circumstances, is a capital fault, a fresh blunder if its projector be not assured of his means. Mr. Pitt begins to grow distracted; he entangles himself in the nets which his own petty tricks first spread for him; he has lost his senses before he has lost the ministry.

But to return to the affairs of the continent, whatever truth or falsehood there may be in the new rumours in circulation, we can blame nobody for the crediting them. So many wonders are wrought in so short a time, as render every thing credible. It is more natural to suppose that the French will make peace in Vienna, than it was to presume that they would be there forty-five days after their quitting Strasburgh. This War, which may hereafter be called the Six Weeks War, will be more celebrated in history than the Seven Years War, or even Thirty Years War; and, as no other war is more replete with extraordinary events, it is reasonable

to believe that the peace which must follow it, will have more important results for the future tranquillity of Europe.

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TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

MOLK, 19th Brumaire, 10th Nov. year 14.

On the 16th Brumaire, the army of Marshal Davoust directed its march from Stever to Naydhoffen, Marienzell and Lilienfeld.—By this movement, it extended its front beyond the left of the enemy's army, the heights of St. Hypolite; and from Lilienfeld, it marched towards Vienna by the high road leading directly to it.

On the 17th the advanced guard of this Marshal being yet several leagues from Marienzell, met the corps of General Meerfeldt which was marching towards Neudstadt for the purpose of covering Vienna on that side. The General of Brigade Heudelet, commander of Marshal Davoust's advanced guard, attacked the enemy with the greatest vigour, routed him, and pursued him for the space of five leagues.

The result of this engagement of Marlenzell was the taking of three stands of colours, 16 pieces of cannon, and 4000 prisoners—among whom are the colonels of the regiments, Joseph de Colleredo and Duetschmeister, and five majors.

On the 18th in the morning, Prince Murat arrived at St. Hypolyte. He gave direction to the general of brigade of dragoons Sebastiani to push forwards towards Vienna. All the court and grandees have left that capital. It had been already announced at the advanced posts, that the Emperor was preparing to quit Vienna.

The Russian army has effected its retreat to Krems by recrossing the Danube, fearing no doubt to see its communications with Moravia cut off, by the movement which Marshal Mortier had made on the left bank of the Danube.

General Marmont must have passed beyond Leoben.

The Abbey of Molk, where the Emperor lodges, is one of the finest in Europe. There is not, either in France or Italy, any convent or abbey that can be compared to it. It is in a strong position, and commands the Danube. It was one of the principal posts of the Romans, and was called *The Iron House*, built by the Emperor Commodus.

The cellars and vaults of the Abbey were full of very good Hungarian wine; which has been of great help to the army, having for this long time been without any; but we are now in the wine country—there is a great deal in the environs of Vienna.

The Emperor has ordered a particular safeguard to be placed at the castle of Lustchloss, a small country seat belonging to the Emperor of Austria, on the left bank of the river Danube.

The avenues of Vienna on this side do not resemble the avenues of great capitals. From Lintz to Vienna there is but one high road; a great many rivers, such as the Ips, the Flap, the Molk, the Trasen, &c. have only had wooden bridges over them. The country is covered with forests of pine trees: at every step inexpugnable positions, where the enemy in vain endeavoured to make a stand. He was always apprehensive of seeing himself passed and turned by the columns which manœuvred beyond his flanks.

From the Inn hither, the Danube is beautiful; its prospects are picturesque; its navigation down the river, rapid and easy.

All the intercepted letters speak only of the frightful chaos which Vienna exhibits.—The war was undertaken by the Austrian cabinet against the advice of all the princes of the Imperial family. But Colloredo, led by his wife, who, a French woman, bears the most envenomed hatred to her country; Cobentzel accustomed to tremble at the very name of a Russian, in the persuasion that every thing must bend before them, and to whom, moreover, it is possible the agents of England may have found means to introduce themselves; in fine, that miserable Mack, who had already acted such a great part for the renewal of the second coalition; these are the influences that have proved stronger than those of all wise men and of all the members of the Imperial family.

There is not the meanest citizen, the lowest subaltern, but is conscious that this war is advantageous only for the English; that they are the artificers of the misfortunes of Europe, as by their monopoly they are the authors of the exorbitant price of provisions.

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STRASBURGH, *Nov.* 17.

The city of Vienna has just opened its gates for the first time to a victorious army. This glory was reserved for Frenchmen. Our troops have entered it. An extraordinary courier who arrived here last night brought this intelligence, but at his setting out the Emperor had not arrived there. He was, however, immediately expected to make his solemn entry into that capital, and afterwards repair to Munich, where a congress is to be opened for the re-establishment of peace, overtures for which have already been made. It is confidently asserted that the king of Prussia will employ his mediation, and that Count Haugwitz who was lately at Vienna, will repair for this purpose to Munich.

BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, JAN. 6, 1806.

WE have just seen a copy of a private letter from an officer of the French navy, dated Cadiz, Nov. 1, by which it appears that the loss of the combined squadron was greater than before stated; L'Aigle and L'Indomptable were also lost; the former on the Spanish coast, and the latter in Cadiz Bay, so that only ten sail of thirty-three remain.

Jerome Bonaparte arrived in the city of Nants on the 20th of November, and was received with the highest civil and military distinctions. He was, it was said, on his route for Brest, to join the fleet at that place, which animated by the presence of his Imperial Majesty's brother, would (says the French journals) be impatient to give the English battle. They will probably think better on that subject.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 12.

We understand that dispatches from Mr. Munroe, to the Secretary of State, arrived on Saturday morning, in the ship Cato from Liverpool, and were immediately forwarded to the seat of government. It is said that the difficulties between the British government and this country are amicably adjusted, in consequence of a spirited remonstrance from the London Merchants.

Gen. MOREAU, in a conversation, lately, on the subject of Bonaparte's successes in Germany, is said to have observed, "*it was not a difficult matter for a French army to penetrate to Vienna; but the difficulty lay in getting back in safety.*

High Prize.—Ticket No. 3929 in the Battin-Kill Road Lottery now drawing in this city, came out this morning a prize of 20,000 Dollars. The fortunate owner we understand to be Mr. James Jarvis, of this city, by occupation a Shoe-Maker.

January 15.

The expedition against Boulogne, under Sir Sydney Smith, though planned with much nautical skill, had, at the date of our last British advices, owing to the weather, proved utterly abortive. Every thing had been arranged by Sir Sydney for a gallant attack on the place, the line was actually leading in, the bombardment had commenced, and the hope of success animated every bosom; when to the mortification of all concerned, the wind, which had before been favourable, shifted to another quarter and blew a gale. The preservation of the squadron was now the object of attention.—"The largest vessels were in imminent danger of going ashore, and the smaller vessels rolling gun-wale to."

With much difficulty the expedition after sustaining very considerable damage, returned to the Downs. It is supposed that so much injury has been received as will prevent any attempt on the same extensive scale for the season.—Details to-morrow.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1806.

☞ In order to lay before our readers the very Important European News, with which to-day's Mercury is filled, we have excluded much interesting domestic matter, some advertisements, &c. &c.

From a perusal of the foreign news in to-day's paper our readers will see, and see with astonishment, that Bonaparte has actually reached the capital of Austria. The last accounts do not indeed say that he had entered Vienna; but his proximity to the place and the situation of affairs with regard to both parties render it certain that the Emperor of France would almost immediately be in possession of the capital of the Emperor Francis! In fact there was nothing to oppose his victorious career.—Panic-struck, it would seem, at the approach of the resistless Corsican, the Emperor with his court had fled to Bohemia, where a concentration of the Austrian forces was intended. A continental peace is now talked of. A congress with a view to this was to be held at Munich.

From WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1806.

"I have no news; for Congress do little or no business of consequence.—Bidwell and Randolph are opposed to each other—or both seem to contend for superiority in the House. When the doors were closed on Tuesday last, Bidwell, I am informed, was very severe on his opponent, though absent; but I know not the particulars. The doors have since been closed again, and I presume Randolph paid B. in his own coin, and with interest.—But B. has one very great advantage over R. which is, that he appears not to possess much sensibility; therefore does not much regard any thing that can be said to him. But R. you know, is very waspish, and flies into a passion on every little affront offered to his *exalted* dignity.

"The House do not agree with the President, respecting the organization of the militia; how he will receive this difference from his opinion, I know not. Nor will they concur with him, about building six 74's; but probably will agree to build a number of *gun-boats*, which I heard an *honorable member* [a democrat of the first order] say, were best calculated for *ground* and *shoal water*. I agree with him perfectly, and so do all *who will know* any thing about these *play-things*.

"By this time, I presume, all good men are convinced of the *true meaning* of the President's Message, which deceived too many on its appearance. It was another lure to draw all men into his power; but I hope and trust it will be properly judged. His treatment to the federal members of Congress, this session, has been insulting; that is, he has invited all the other party to his house and table, and none of them. This does not evince any wish to conciliate party-spirit."

JANUARY 6.

"In the House of Representatives this day, Mr. Varnum from the Committee on that part of the President's message which relates to the militia, made a further report by bill, which authorises the President of the United States to call out a detachment of *one hundred thousand* militia, which are to be armed and ready for service at a moment's warning. Each State will be called upon to furnish its respective quota, of this force—they may send volunteers instead of militia. The officers to be appointed out of the present militia, and the general officers by the President, who may call upon the whole or any part thereof as exigency may require. The bill to be in force for two years and no longer. It was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

"The petition from the opposers of the election of Mr. Leib, from Philadelphia, was on Friday referred to the committee of elections; this day the committee reported—that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition, the special affidavits neither being sufficiently particular as to the illegality of any of the votes, nor asserting that a sufficient number were illegal for vacating his seat.

"Mr. Clinton of New-York, this morning presented a petition and memorial from the merchants of the city of New-York—it was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.—The memorial is very long. It complains and remonstrates against the late constructions of the belligerent powers on the rights of neutrals, the hurt and interruption to trade, the depredations and insults on our flag upon our coast, and piracies committed on our vessels in the West-Indies, praying protection by armed vessels at sea, and that our harbours may be put in a state of defence.

"Mr. Crowninshield moved a resolution to the following effect. That the Secretary of State be directed to furnish the house with a list of the American seamen who have been impressed by the British since the time of the delivery of the list he gave last year. Mr. Elliot said he hoped the resolution would unanimously pass; and that we should not stop again at a mere recital of our wrongs, but take some steps for redress.—"The groans," said he, "of our seamen, are mingled with every gale that is wafted to our ears from the Atlantic—Let us no longer permit the queen of the ocean to spangle her diadem with the tears of our impressed fellow citizens."—The resolution was unanimously adopted.

"Mr Randolph, at half past one o'clock, this day, said he had a motion to make, which required the clearing of the galleries.—The doors were immediately closed, when I left the house.

In the Senate, the memorial of the New-York merchants, was referred to a committee of five, viz. Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Baldwin, Smith of Maryland, Adams and Tracy. That noisy ninny, Robert Wright, opposed its commitment, but stood, I believe, alone.

"The closing of the doors is supposed to be on account of Spanish affairs; but I can learn nothing particular. There was a time when our exclusive patriots included legislative secrecy in the fold of political sins, but *tempora mutantum*."

Shipwreck.—We learn by a boat from Block-Island, that on the morning of the 9th instant, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the sloop Baltimore, Capt. Finch, of this town, was stranded in a Snow-storm, upon the easterly part of that Island. She was on her homeward-bound passage from St. Domingo to this port, loaded principally with fustic. As the Beach on which she was driven is sandy, and clear of rocks, she does not appear to have sustained much damage; it is therefore probable she will be got off, without any considerable loss to the owners. We understand she belongs to Messrs. John and Henry Cahoone of this town.

We also learn by the same boat, that on the evening of the 10th inst. between 10 and 11 o'clock, the ship Ann and Hope, Capt. Lang, of Providence, went ashore upon the South side of the same Island. The shore upon which she was driven being rocky, she went immediately to pieces, and three of her crew were unfortunately drowned. Her cargo consisted of Sugar, Coffee, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c. and is said to have been worth 300,000 dollars. We understand she was last from the Cape of Good-Hope. She belonged to Messrs. Brown and Ives of Providence.—*Republican.*

The celebrated Dr. Goldsmith, in writing to his brother, respecting the education of his son, expresses himself in the following strong terms, which are the more remarkable, as he had himself written a novel. "Above all things, never let your son touch a romance or a novel; these paint beauty in colours more charming than nature, and describe happiness that man never tastes.—How delusive, how destructive, are those pictures of consummate bliss!—They teach the youthful mind to sigh after beauty and happiness, which never existed; to despise the little good, fortune has mixed in our cup, by expecting more than she ever gave; and in general, take the word of a man who has seen the world, and has studied human nature more by experience than precept; take my word for it, I say that such books teach us very little of the world."

A splendid entertainment has been given in Philadelphia, to Gen. Eaton, and Capt. Decatur, jun. as a mark of respect for the brilliant services which they have rendered to their country.

The Legislature of Georgia, at their last session, passed an act levying a tax of two and a half per cent. on the capital of the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah, and one half per cent. on bills issued above their capital.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. EDDY, JOHN AVERY COLLINS, Esq. to Miss MERITABLE LAWTON, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John Lawton.

DIED.—In this town, on the 15th inst. Mr. JOSEPH STEVENS, in the 35th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Jan. 17.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Ann & Sarah, Cousines,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Patty, Wood,	West-Indies
Snow Rising-Sun, Tanner,	Havanna

NEW BOOKS.

A few Copies of the following Books still remain for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury, viz.

CURRAN'S Speeches, 1 vol. 8vo.—*This celebrated orator, in point of* forensic eloquence, *may be justly said to stand unrivalled in modern times.*

Judge Chase's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings revised and authorised by the counsel on both sides.

Caustic's DEMOCRACY UNVEILED; or TYRANNY STRIPPED OF THE GARB OF PATRIOTISM, third edition, with large additions, 2 vols 12mo. *This work not only from its acknowledged merit, but also from the very nature of its subject, viz. the Politics of the United States, cannot fail to be most highly interesting to every class of readers, to whatever party they may belong.*

Memoirs of C. M. Talleyrand de Perigord, by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Besides an interesting narrative of the private conduct of this arch fiend of debauchery and intrigue; the work contains those prominent features of the French Revolution, which it is the duty of a free people thoroughly to know, in order that they may profit by their example.*

Jan. 17, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE NEWPORT INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, are requested to meet at the State-House, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of balloting for Officers, and transacting such other business as may come before them—a general and punctual attendance is requested.

By Order,
TH. PECKHAM, *jun. Clerk, pro. tem*

January 18, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House and other buildings thereon, lying in North-Kingstown, about Two miles south-west from Wickford, on the country road—Also one-half of a Lot of Land, and one-half of a Grist-mill; the mill has a good run of custom, and a remarkable good stream of water; there is three separate mill-streams, that comes into one head, that attends said mill—Also eleven Lots of Land, lying in Wickford, two of which are excellent water-lots—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

BERIAH WAITE.

N. B. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.

North-Kingstown, January 6, 1806.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, October session, A. D. 1805.

UPON the petition of JOHN BROWN and others, inhabitants of the county of Washington, praying that they may be authorized to turn that Branch of Pawcatuck River, which issues from Wordens Pond, in South-Kingstown, into the Great Salt-Pond, in Charlestown and South Kingstown, for the purpose of cutting a Channel through the Bar that makes at the surf or Breakers, and prevent the breach from closing in future, *It is Voted and Resolved*, That said petition be received, and referred to the next session of this Assembly; and that in the mean time the petitioners, at their own expence, by the publication of this order, three weeks successively, previous to the next session, in one or more of the public News-Papers, printed in Newport, cause all persons interested against said petition then and there to appear and respond unto said petition.

A true Copy: *Witness,*
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'y.*

to believe that the peace which must follow it, will have more important results for the future tranquillity of Europe.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

MOLK, 19th Brumaire, 10th Nov. year 14.

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BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

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NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 12.

We understand that dispatches from Mr. Munroe, to the Secretary of State, arrived on Saturday morning, in the ship Cato from Liverpool, and were immediately forwarded to the seat of government. It is said that the difficulties between the British government and this country are amicably adjusted, in consequence of a spirited remonstrance from the London Merchants.

Gen. MOREAU, in a conversation, lately, on the subject of Bonaparte's successes in Germany, is said to have observed, "*it was not a difficult matter for a French army to penetrate to Vienna; but the difficulty lay in getting back in safety.*

High Prize.—Ticket No. 3929 in the Battin-Kill Road Lottery now drawing in this city, came out this morning a prize of 20,000 Dollars. The fortunate owner we understand to be Mr. James Jarvis, of this city, by occupation a Shoe-Maker.

January 15.

The expedition against Boulogne, under Sir Sydney Smith, though planned with much nautical skill, had, at the date of our last British advices, owing to the weather, proved utterly abortive. Every thing had been arranged by Sir Sydney for a gallant attack on the place, the line was actually leading in, the bombardment had commenced, and the hope of success animated every bosom; when to the mortification of all concerned, the wind, which had before been favourable, shifted to another quarter and blew a gale. The preservation of the squadron was now the object of attention.—'The largest vessels were in imminent danger of going ashore, and the smaller vessels rolling gun-wale to."

With much difficulty the expedition after sustaining very considerable damage, returned to the Downs. It is supposed that so much injury has been received as will prevent any attempt on the same extensive scale for the season.—Details to-morrow.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1806.

☞ In order to lay before our readers the very Important European News, with which to-day's Mercury is filled, we have excluded much interesting domestic matter, some advertisements, &c. &c.

From a perusal of the foreign news in to-day's paper our readers will see, and see with astonishment, that Bonaparte has actually reached the capital of Austria. The last accounts do not indeed say that he had entered Vienna; but his proximity to the place and the situation of affairs with regard to both parties render it certain that the Emperor of France would almost immediately be in possession of the capital of the Emperor Francis! In fact there was nothing to oppose his victorious career.—Panic-struck, it would seem, at the approach of the resistless Corsican, the Emperor with his court had fled to Bohemia, where a concentration of the Austrian forces was intended. A continental peace is now talked of. A congress with a view to this was to be held at Munich.

From WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1806.

"I have no news; for Congress do little or no business of consequence.—Bidwell and Randolph are opposed to each other—or both seem to contend for superiority in the House. When the doors were closed on Tuesday last, Bidwell, I am informed, was very severe on his opponent, though absent; but I know not the particulars. The doors have since been closed again, and I presume Randolph paid B. in his own coin, and with interest.—But B. has one very great advantage over R. which is, that he appears not to possess much sensibility; therefore does not much regard any thing that can be said to him. But R you know, is very waspish, and flies into a passion on every little affront offered to his *exalted* dignity.

"The House do not agree with the President, respecting the organization of the militia; how he will receive this difference from his opinion, I know not. Nor will they concur with him, about building six 74's; but probably will agree to build a number of *gun-boats*, which I heard an *honorable member* [a democrat of the first order] say, were best calculated for *ground* and *shoal water*. I agree with him perfectly, and so do all *who will know* any thing about these *play-things*.

"By this time, I presume, all good men are convinced of the *true meaning* of the President's Message, which deceived too many on its appearance. It was another lure to draw all men into his power; but I hope and trust it will be properly judged. His treatment to the federal members of Congress, this session, has been insulting; that is, he has invited all the other party to his house and table, and none of them. This does not evince any wish to conciliate party-spirit."

JANUARY 6.

"In the House of Representatives this day, Mr. Varnum from the Committee on that part of the President's message which relates to the militia, made a further report by bill, which authorises the President of the United States to call out a detachment of *one hundred thousand* militia, which are to be armed and ready for service at a moment's warning. Each State will be called upon to furnish its respective quota, of this force—they may send volunteers instead of militia. The officers to be appointed out of the present militia, and the general officers by the President, who may call upon the whole or any part thereof as exigency may require. The bill to be in force for two years and no longer. It was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

"The petition from the opposers of the election of Mr. Leib, from Philadelphia, was on Friday referred to the committee of elections; this day the committee reported—that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition, the special affidavits neither being sufficiently particular as to the illegality of any of the votes, nor asserting that a sufficient number were illegal for vacating his seat.

"Mr. Clinton of New-York, this morning presented a petition and memorial from the merchants of the city of New-York—it was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.—The memorial is very long. It complains and remonstrates against the late constructions of the belligerent powers on the rights of neutrals, the hurt and interruption to trade, the depredations and insults on our flag upon our coast, and piracies committed on our vessels in the West-Indies, praying protection by armed vessels at sea, and that our harbours may be put in a state of defence.

"Mr. Crowninshield moved a resolution to the following effect. That the Secretary of State be directed to furnish the house with a list of the American seamen who have been impressed by the British since the time of the delivery of the list he gave last year. Mr. Elliot said he hoped the resolution would unanimously pass; and that we should not stop again at a mere recital of our wrongs, but take some steps for redress.—"The groans," said he, "of our seamen, are mingled with every gale that is wafted to our ears from the Atlantic—Let us no longer permit the queen of the ocean to spangle her diadem with the tears of our impressed fellow citizens."—The resolution was unanimously adopted.

"Mr Randolph, at half past one o'clock, this day, said he had a motion to make, which required the clearing of the galleries.—The doors were immediately closed, when I left the house.

In the Senate, the memorial of the New-York merchants, was referred to a committee of five, viz. Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Baldwin, Smith of Maryland, Adams and Tracy. That noisy ninny, Robert Wright, opposed its commitment, but stood, I believe, alone.

"The closing of the doors is supposed to be on account of Spanish affairs; but I can learn nothing particular. There was a time when our exclusive patriots included legislative secrecy in the fold of political sins, but *tempora mutantum.*"

Shipwreck.—We learn by a boat from Block-Island, that on the morning of the 9th instant, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the sloop Baltimore, Capt. Finch, of this town, was stranded in a Snow-storm, upon the easterly part of that Island. She was on her homeward-bound passage from St. Domingo to this port, loaded principally with fustic. As the Beach on which she was driven is sandy, and clear of rocks, she does not appear to have sustained much damage; it is therefore probable she will be got off, without any considerable loss to the owners. We understand she belongs to Messrs. John and Henry Cahoone of this town.

We also learn by the same boat, that on the evening of the 10th inst. between 10 and 11 o'clock, the ship Ann and Hope, Capt. Lang, of Providence, went ashore upon the South side of the same Island. The shore upon which she was driven being rocky, she went immediately to pieces, and three of her crew were unfortunately drowned. Her cargo consisted of Sugar, Coffee, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c. and is said to have been worth 300,000 dollars. We understand she was last from the Cape of Good-Hope. She belonged to Messrs. Brown and Ives of Providence.—*Republican.*

The celebrated Dr. Goldsmith, in writing to his brother, respecting the education of his son, expresses himself in the following strong terms, which are the more remarkable, as he had himself written a novel. "Above all things, never let your son touch a romance or a novel; these paint beauty in colours more charming than nature, and describe happiness that man never tastes.—How delusive, how destructive, are those pictures of consummate bliss!—They teach the youthful mind to sigh after beauty and happiness, which never existed; to despise the little good, fortune has mixed in our cup, by expecting more than she ever gave; and in general, take the word of a man who has seen the world, and has studied human nature more by experience than precept; take my word for it, I say that such books teach us very little of the world."

A splendid entertainment has been given in Philadelphia, to Gen. Eaton, and Capt. Decatur, jun. as a mark of respect for the brilliant services which they have rendered to their country.

The Legislature of Georgia, at their last session, passed an act levying a tax of two and a half per cent. on the capital of the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah, and one half per cent. on bills issued above their capital.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. EDDY, JOHN AVERY COLLINS, Esq. to Miss MERITABLE LAWTON, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John Lawton.

DIED.—In this town, on the 15th inst. Mr. JOSEPH STEVENS, in the 35th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Jan. 17.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Ann & Sarah, Cousines,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Patty, Wood,	West-Indies
Snow Rising-Sun, Tanner,	Havanna

NEW BOOKS.

A few Copies of the following Books still remain for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury, viz.

CURRAN's Speeches, 1 vol. 8vo.—*This celebrated orator, in point of* forensic eloquence, *may be justly said to stand unrivalled in modern times.*

Judge Chase's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings revised and authorised by the counsel on both sides.

Caustic's DEMOCRACY UNVEILED; or TYRANNY STRIPPED OF THE GARB OF PATRIOTISM, third edition, with large additions, 2 vols 12mo. *This work not only from its acknowledged merit, but also from the very nature of its subject, viz. the Politics of the United States, cannot fail to be most highly interesting to every class of readers, to whatever party they may belong.*

Memoirs of C. M. Talleyrand de Perigord, by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Besides an interesting narrative of the private conduct of this arch fiend of debauchery and intrigue; the work contains those prominent features of the French Revolution, which it is the duty of a free people thoroughly to know, in order that they may profit by their example.*

Jan. 17, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE NEWPORT INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS, are requested to meet at the State-House, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of balloting for Officers, and transacting such other business as may come before them—a general and punctual attendance is requested.

By Order,
TH. PECKHAM, *jun. Clerk, pro. tem.*

January 18, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House and other buildings thereon, lying in North-Kingstown, about Two miles south-west from Wickford, on the country road—Also one-half of a Lot of Land, and one-half of a Grist-mill; the mill has a good run of custom, and a remarkable good stream of water; there is three separate mill-streams, that comes into one head, that attends said mill—Also eleven Lots of Land, lying in Wickford, two of which are excellent water-lots—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

BERIAH WAITE.

N. B. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.

North-Kingstown, January 6, 1806.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, October session, A. D. 1805.

UPON the petition of JOHN BROWN and others, inhabitants of the county of Washington, praying that they may be authorized to turn that Branch of Pawcatuck River, which issues from Wordens Pond, in South-Kingstown, into the Great Salt-Pond, in Charlestown and South Kingstown, for the purpose of cutting a Channel through the Bar that makes at the surf or Breakers, and prevent the breach from closing in future, *It is Voted and Resolved*, That said petition be received, and referred to the next session of this Assembly; and that in the mean time the petitioners, at their own expence, by the publication of this order, three weeks successively, previous to the next session, in one or more of the public News-Papers, printed in Newport, cause all persons interested against said petition then and there to appear and respond unto said petition.

A true Copy: *Witness,*
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'y.*

POETRY.

From the (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

WRITTEN BY A HUSBAND ON THE 14th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS MARRIAGE.

ONCE more, my dear Mary, the circling Sun,
His annual courſe round our world has repeated;
And ſince our hymenial connexion begun,
This day fourteen years have been fully compleated.
Heaven heard us declare,
That each comfort and care,
With hearts join'd in one we would conſtantly ſhare;
Till *time* the laſt ſand of our glaſs ſhould expend,
And *death* cut the ties of a lover, and friend.

What mingled emotions ariſe at the view
Of life's cheeker'd road, which we've travelled together;
The griefs that we ſuffer'd, the joys that we knew,
Proſperity's ſunſhine—misfortune's foul weather.
What hopes, and what fears!
What ſmiles, and what tears!
Fill up the mix'd map of theſe faſt fleeting years!
But changes of ſeaſons and fortune, ſtill tend
To ſtrengthen the ties of a lover and friend.

Around to behold ſuch a numerous race
Of girls and of boys, the dear pledge of affection;
Their minds fraught with ſenſe, and their perſons with grace,
Should ſweeten our labours and baniſh dejection.
May each anxious care,
Theſe pledges to rear,
Cement *our* affection, and make *them* more dear;
And the bland name of Parent its influence lend,
To give a new zeſt to a Lover and Friend.

If Providence ſmiles, and increaſes our ſtore,
The boon we'll enjoy with a wiſe moderation;
A portion ſhall ſtill be aſſign'd to the poor,
For tho' poor, and deſpis'd, they are all our relations.
Or if heaven leſſen
Each temporal bleſſing,
Our cup will be full while each other poſſeſſing.
And *peace*, like a dove, on our cot ſhall deſcend,
To ſweeten the cares of a lover, and friend.

Inſpir'd by love, with thoſe feelings ſublime;
And join'd heart and hand in thoſe bonds ſo conſoling,
Together we'll glide down the ſwift ſtream of *time*,
Which faſt to *eternity's* ocean is rolling;
Then as age comes apace,
May we grow in each grace,
And run with new vigour the good Chriſtian race!
Till heaven's kind meſſage with death ſhall deſcend,
And call to the ſkies, both the lover, and friend!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LXVII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON VIRTUE.

THAT fire muſt be of an unuſual compoſition that is made to burn in water, and ſo muſt his temper be that can remain unſullied, and retain its brightneſs, though encompaſſed with corruption's waves. When the handſome courtezan, Theodata, vaunted to Socrates how much ſhe was to be eſteemed before him, becauſe ſhe could gain many proſelytes from him, but he none from her, he replied, that it was no wonder, for ſhe led them down the eaſy and deſcending road of vice, while he compelled them to the thorny and aſcending path of virtue. Virtue dwells at the head of the river, to which we cannot get but by rowing againſt the current: he that walks through a large field hath only a narrow path to guide him right in the way; but on either ſide there is wide room to wander in:—What latitude can bound a prophane wit or a laſcivious fancy? The looſe tongue hazards all, while the virtuous man ſets a watch on his lips, and examines all his language ere it paſſes.

Every virtue hath two vices that cloſe her up in curious limits, and if ſhe ſwerve ever ſo little ſhe ſlips into error:—religion hath ſuperſtition and prophaneneſs—fortitude, fear and raſhneſs—liberality, avarice and prodigality—juſtice, rigor and partiality—and ſo in others; which has occaſioned ſome to define virtue to be a medium between two extremes.—Virtue is in truth a war, wherein a man muſt be perpetual centinel—'tis an obeliſk, which though founded in the earth, hath a ſpire which reaches to heaven—like the palm-tree, though it hath pleaſant fruit it is hard to come at it, for the ſtem is not eaſy to climb.

Though ſurrounded with difficulties, the virtuous man hath a ſtar within, that guides, and ſhoots its rays of comfort: he hath found the true philoſopher's ſtone, that can unalchymy the alloy of life, and by a certain celeſtial proceſs can turn all the braſs of this world into gold.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

Book-Binder and Stationer,

HAS taken the Chamber over Meſſrs. *Mein* and *Rogers* Store, No 77, Thames-ſtreet, where the Book binding Buſineſs will be carried on in its various branches—Account-Books, with or without Red backs, ruled to any pattern. Any orders in the above buſineſs will be executed with punctuality and diſpatch.

He has for Sale,

An aſſortment of Stationary, among which are the following, viz—Letter and common Writing-Paper; Sealing Wax; Wafers; Dutch Quills from No 6 to 16; Ink-Powder, red and black; Ink-Stands; Sand boxes; Blanks of various kinds; School Books, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 7, 1805.

To SEAMEN.

Juſt received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,
(As cheap as can be purchaſed in Boſton or elſewhere)

The new improved
WEST-INDIA PILOT;

Containing Charts of all the Weſt-India Iſlands; with the different paſſages, and plans of the principal harbours &c. The Spaniſh Maine, Coaſt of Guayana, Iſland of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Miſſiſippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewiſe for thoſe who are not acquainted with the Uſe of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,
The New-improved
AMERICAN PILOT:

Containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coaſt of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Iſle to Eſſequibo including the Iſland and Banks of Newfoundland the Weſt-India Iſlands and all the Iſlands on the Coaſt. With particular Directions for ſailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things neceſſary to be known in Navigation,—Likewiſe neceſſary Directions for thoſe who are not fully acquainted with the Uſe of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above.
The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

And aſtronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, publiſhed in London, by order of the Board of Longitude.

The laſt edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation containing all the tables neceſſary to be uſed with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

CASH,

And the higheſt Price given for
FLAX-SEED,
By NATHANIEL SWEET & Co.
Newport Auguſt 29 1805.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

No. 6, Market-Square,

Offers for Sale, on the loweſt Terms, the following Aſſortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds of Goods, which he warrants to be of the firſt Quality, at Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

SHERRY, Liſbon and Malaga Wines.
Cogniac Brandy; beſt Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, Weſt-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molaſſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyſon, hyſon ſkin, ſouchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boſton Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Freſh caſk Raiſins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves.
Cinnamon; Caſſia; Allſpice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half hour Glaſſes.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4 and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
Houſe-Bruſhes; Shoe-Bruſhes; 1 box Ticklinburghs.
Beſt Superfine FLOUR.
An aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware.
Alſo a good aſſortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement.

TO BE LET,

The upper part of a Dwelling-Houſe, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into ſaid kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.
Newport, January 3, 1806.

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to
JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new GOODS, bought with Caſh at Boſton. Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.
Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, Thames-Street,

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Ile of France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec 13, 1805.*

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail—Alſo Mystic Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion immediately given,

STORE No 78, Thames-ſtreet—one of the moſt convenient and beſt ſituated Stores in Newport, for any kind of buſineſs—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South Kingſtown, Dec 4, 1805.

NEWPORT GUARDS—ATTENTION!

A MILITARY ardour is reviving among your Fellow-Citizens—*You* will not be backward in manifeſting yours. It is ſaid our country *may be* in danger, and *may* want our ſervices; it is not for us to ſtop, and calculate, whether this probability will be a certainty. We ought to be animated by the feeling that our country *is* in danger; that our ſervices *are* wanted; and we ought to be ready to act, whenever and wherever Duty and Honour command. Let us then in *our* military aſſociation, exhibit even more than our former zeal, induſtry and attention. Let us revive our meetings, re eſtabliſh our diſcipline, improve our ſkill, and augment our numbers. As a firſt ſtep towards effecting theſe laudable purpoſes, a meeting of this company is requeſted at the State-Houſe, on Monday evening next, at ſix o'clock. Thoſe who do not attend, will be conſidered as deficient in that ſpirit and principle which ought now to warm us, and as willing to ſurrender their incorporated rights and military character.

JAMES PERRY, *Captain.*

RECRUITS.

Young Gentlemen of military ſpirit and inclination, are invited to join the Newport Guards.—The ſtandard will be diſplayed, the three Monday evenings next at the State-Houſe, and the officers will punctually attend. This company has been long eſtabliſhed; its uniform is cheap, but handſome. The State has entruſted to its charge, two Braſs Field-Pieces; and its advantages are equal to thoſe of any military company in the State.
Newport, January 3, 1806

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for ale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe:
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of ANN BARDIN, late of Newport, Widow of Charles Bardin, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit ſaid demands for ſettlement; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to
MARY MAWDSLEY, *Exec'x.*
Newport, December 7, 1805.

Meſſrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Reſpectfully inform the Public,

THAT they ſhall open their SCHOOL on Monday the 18th inſt. in Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſquare, late the reſidence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiouſly taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping by ſingle and double Entry, &c—Thoſe who may intruſt them with their Children, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to thoſe who wiſh it.
Newport, Nov. 5, 1805.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres,
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parafoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6 4 to 12-4
5,4, 6 4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, June 4, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the Houſe and Lot of Lot, in Farewell-ſtreet, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, is poſtponed, till ſome future day, of which Notice will be given.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, between the markets, having a large ſtore in front, a bake-houſe with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a ſmall garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is ſeldom that we ſee an eſtate, poſſeſſing ſo many advantages, offered for ſo little money.—Pleaſe to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon 1805.

TO BE LET,

And entered the 15th of February next,

THAT large, commodious Houſe and Garden-Lot, formerly the property of *Auguſtus Johnston*, Eſq. now in the poſſeſſion of Capt. *William Wood*.—For terms apply to
JOHN FREEBODY.
Newport, Dec. 17, 1805.

JOHN M. MANSFIELD,

At his Shoe-Store, No. 114. Thames-Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Philadelphia Calf-Skins, which he will ſell by the dozen or ſingle ſkin.—He has alſo received, a ſupply of very neat Boot Legs, ſuitable for the Weſt-India Market, among which are 60 pair ſuitable for Suwarrow Boots.—He has on Hand, a general ſupply of Shoes as uſual, by Wholeſale or Retail, of almoſt every deſcription.
December 20, 1805.

BRISTOL HOTEL.

The Subſcriber informs the Public, and his former Customers,

THAT he has opened a genteel TAVERN and BOARDING-HOUSE, at the ſign of the HOPE, in a ſpacious building erected by the Briſtol Inſurance Company for that purpoſe, with a convenient STABLE, and in a central part of the town.—Where Gentlemen and Ladies may depend on good accommodations.—☞ Every attention will be given, and the ſmalleſt favours gratefully acknowledged, by
RICHARD BARKER.
Briſtol, Dec. 11, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogſheads of New Rum,
JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Dec. 20 1805.

NOTICE.

ORDERS have been received from Government, for the completion of the collection of the direct Tax, ordered by Congreſs, July 14, 1798.—Therefore this is to inform thoſe who have not paid their tax, that unleſs they make an immediate ſettlement with the Collector, their eſtates muſt be advertiſed for ſale.

JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1st District.
Collector's Office, Dec. 18, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE higheſt price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,

For Sale as above, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, Wholeſale and Retail.

ALSO,
A Conſignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitts Rum.
Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Red.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April 19, 1805.*

Now landing from the Brig Hope and for ſale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware.
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has alſo for ſale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions, &c. &c neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.